Kan Illatorical Sociate

VOL XXVI.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY OPENS FOR THE NEW MEASURE.

BILL IS READ ENTIRE

OPPOSITION LEFT WITHOUT A KICK ON THAT SCORE.

GROVER'S FAMOUS WORDS APPLY

BUT IT TOOK FOUR YEARS MORE OF GROVER TO MAKE THEM.

General Wheeler Bourbonizes Against the Bill-Bell of Colorado Speaks for the Pops - The Minority Report,

Washington, March 22.-The first day of the tariff debate in the house was rather tame, from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The galteries were well filled all day and the members on the floor listened conscienlously, but there was an absence both of sharp cross-firing which keeps the nerves on edge and that brilliant elequence which inspires and holds the imagenation. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. The Republican leaders insisted on this to avoid the possible re-appearance in the future, should the consideration of the bill not be completed under the five-minute rule, of a claim that the bill had not been read in full in the house, a thing which happened in the cases of both the McKinley and Wilson bills. Only speeches were made at the day session. Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority and Mr. Wheeler of Alabama fired the broadside for the opposition. The plans of the Democrats had miscarried. Mr. Bailey, leader of the opposition, had decided to close the debate and Mr. McMillyn of Tennessee had been selected to reply to Mr. Dingley, but at the last moment it was learned that Mr. McMillin had been unable to prepare himself, owing to the illness of his wife. The task, therefore, devolved on Mr. Wheeler. The latter was unprepared, but, nevertheless, took the floor for an hour. Mr. Bell of Colorado blazzed the path for the Populists. The only other speaker at the day session was Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the ways and means committee. To-

morrow it is probable that some of the nouse followers will be heard. TARIFY DEBATE OPENED. Washington, March 22.-What will go down to history as the tariff debate of 1897 began in the house at 10 o'clock this morning. Despite the early hour of assembling there was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries showed evidence of the great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, places. By the terms of the rule under which the house was to operate during the consideration of the bill, the house immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole and the speaker conforred upon Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) the distinguished honor of presiding over the committee. Those who expectd the debate to begin immediately were disappointed. The leaders decided not to dispense with the reading of the bill but to have it read in full at the outset in order to disarm the criticism passed on previous bills that they were nut through without even having been read in the house. The spectators in the galeres and the members on the floor waited while the clerk droned through the 163 pages of the bill. The reading of the bill consumed a little over two bours so it was 12:30 before the leader of the majority, Mr. Dingley, was reengulated to open the debate. Mr. Dinglev's voice is not very strong and he usually has some difficulty in making himself heard but today he spoke with great deliberation and his tones were clear and ringing.

DINGLEY'S SPEECH. Mr. Dingley began by saying that congress having been convened in extra session, the facts that had led to the issuance of the president's message were: That the government revenues during the past four years had been insufficient to meet expenditures to the extent of more than \$200,000,000, or an average of \$50,000,000 per annum; that this deficiency will continue to grow under existing conditions; that the deficiency has worked. been met by borrowing, that is, by bond sales, anad that this has promoted distrust, intensified and prolonged the run on the treasury and weakened business confidence

"This deficiency of revenue," said Mr. Dingley, "has nearly all arisen from a falling off of revenue from duties on imports-and not from a decline of revenue from internal taxes."

"In revesing the tariff," he said, "the committee have endeavored to discard selves to the framing of a practical remedy, at least, in part, for the ills which have for so many months over-

shadowed the country. GROVER'S WORDS APPLY NOW. "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government and in imposing duties to secure this result so adjust them as to secure to our own people the production and manufacture of such articles as we can produce or make for ourselves without natural disadvantage, and thus provide more abundant opportunities for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this accomplished and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, thenand not until then-will pricescease to feel the depressing effect of under-consamption and the prosperity of our pepie rise to the standard of 1892.

ENLIGHTENING YEARS. The past four years have been er ghtening especially to candid investi

Lators of economic problems. We have

been attending a kindergarten on a large scale. The tuition has come high, but no people ever learned so much in so brief a time. Hereafter theories, preach ed in however captivating language, will have to give way to the teachings of experience.

"It has been the favorite assumption of some theories that revenue and protection in the same tariff schedule are mpossible. But we have had in the past seven years in the contrasted working of the protective wool and woolens schedule of the tariff of 1896, a most striking demonstration otherwise

Mr. Dingley then gave some statistics relative to the importations and tariff on woolens and said that by placing woo on the free list the treasury lost \$21,000,-000 revenue and the farmers \$30,000,000 per year, and that this country had not been able to increase its exports of manfactured wool. It had been claimed, he went on, that the price of clothing had ocratic members of the ways and means pearance, because people had been deprived of work and wages and found it harder to buy clothing than before. The new schedule would aid the wool grower, increase manufactures and ultimately increase the revenue

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Speaking of the sugar schedule Mr. Dingley said it would increase the reve- pose it must result in compelling the nue and encourage sugar production in this country. He explained the sugar schedule in the following statement:

"The duty on sugar proposed is specific, according to polariscopic test of the degree of saccharine matter, commenc-ing at one cent per pound for sugar polarizing not more than 75 degrees and increasing the duty 3100 of one cent for government, and that it is a gross pereach additional degree. This would make version of that sovereign power to emthe duty on raw sugar (100 degrees) one and three-fourths cents.

"To this is added one-eighth of one cent for such sugar above No. 16 Dutch reading of the bill, of 162 pages, and standard in color (refined sugar) making the duty one cent and eighty-seven and ment, every citizen of this republic is ena half hundrenths. This eighth with titled to the full possession and enjoywhatever may be added by the countervailing duties on all sugar imported we deny the right of congress to make they be recognized in debate and from export bounty paying countries, is or enforce any regulation which requires the protection, which, it is believed, will one man to give any part of his honest maintain the refining industry here, not- earnings towards encouraging the enterwithstanding that the present differential of one-eighth and a forty per cent all other. around duty, is double that proposed. This will be the only differential between raw and refined sugar, because if the refiner uses sugar of less saccharine strength than 100, as he must, it requires proportionately more of such sugar to make a pound of refined sugar."

sugar and the average duty would be 54 pr cent; deduct sugar, tobacco and spirits, and the average duty would be 48.85 per cent, and deduct sugar, tobacco, sugar and wool, and the average duty would be 41 per cent.

INCREASE ON LUXURIES. Continuing, Mr. Dingley said that the duty on hemp and flax passed because there was a great promise of home production. As to the other increases in duties in the bill to McKinley rates, Mr. Dingley said:

"For the most part otherwise the increase of duties in the pending bill to the figures of the tariff of 1890 have been in the schedules of paragraphs covering luxuries, like tobacco, liquors, siks, laces, etc., which, being articles of voluntary consumption, are always regarded as objects which will bear the highest duties. The exceptions ere the earthenware and glass schedule and the agricultural schedule, on which the duties have been placed the same as in the ness and simplicity. act of 1890., because no other rate seemed to be prospective."

Mr. Dingley then briefly touched upon ome schedules which had not been materially changed from the present law. These included fron and steel and cotton. "In the other schedules," continued Mr. Dingley, "the rates proposed in the pending bill are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the present law.

FROM THE FREE LIST. "There have been transferred from the free list of the tariff of 1894 to the dutiable list of the proposed bill, not only wool, lumber, salt, burlaps, bags, cotton bagging and cotton ties, which never should have been made non-dutiable, but also argols, crude opium, asphaltum, chickle, paintings and statuary, except when imported for free exhibition by an established institution; straw ornaments, etc., which under existing conditions oneht to contribute something towards the much needed additional revenue.

"So far as possible the alm has been to avoid exclusively ad valorem duties on articles which have been notoriously undervalued and thus failed to pay the duties intended-a loss of revenue which has been more serious than ever under the present tariff, in winch, outside of the metal and cotton schedules, almost exclusively ad valorem rates prevail. The better class of importers have united with manufacturers and ministers of the law in asking for this."

SYSTEMS COMPARED. Mr. Dingley next discussed at some length, the advalorem and specific systems and presented figures showing how advantageously the ad valorem system

He then presented the estimates as to the probable revenue that would be raised by the bill, which were given in his report with the supplemental statement that the second year the bill would yield \$100,000,000 increased revenue.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED. In closing Mr. Dingley said: "It must se obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of congress is indispensible to secure the revenue which the pending bill is intended to nere theories and have addressed them- yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this question of adequate revenue to carry the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1893 and which the greatest of living English staticians so strikingly culligized when he said in 1892 that "It would be impossible to find in history any paralle to the progress of the United States in

> (then) the last ten years." The first applause came when Mr. Dingley referred to the purpose of the bill, to "encourage the stricken industries of the country," and was continued at intervals throughout several minutes The members crowded up the aisles and stood there witen he finished, at the end of an hour. The Republicans applauded for fully a minute, the galleries joining

in the demonstration. (Continued on Second Page.)

# ARE TRUE BOURBONS lawful combinations of capital. Indeed,

FREE TRADE DEMOCRATS WILL triotic pretense that foreign competiti NEVER, NEVER LEARN,

rover's World-Famed Object Lesson Counts no More as Showing What a Single Dose of Tariff Reform Will Do American Industries and Labor, Than the Many Object Lessons of Eepublican Protection in Showing What That Policy Will Do for Them - Bailey and His Minority Report,

Washington, March 22 -Mr. Balley of Texas presented to the house tonight the minority report on the tariff bill.

The report was signed by all the Demcommittee and gives the grounds for the opposition to the bill. It says:

"This bill was framed with the avow ed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purconsumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. we rest our opposition upon the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair to the exactions of reckless and corrupt proportion toward the support of the ploy it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people. We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the maintenance of the government of all he can honestly earn; and prise or increasing the fortune of an-

PATERNALISM. "No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the government first collected list party is well established in every the money and afterwards distributed it state in the union, based upon clearly among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1890 ventured to this extent n dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the adrocates of protection have been forced to abandon it, and they have not dared of Kansas. Nebraska, South Dakota, to incorporate any provision for a direct Montana and Washington; have eight bounty in the present bill. We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle between a law which requires the government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries and a law which enables these industries to collect the kin, Stark, Peters, Sutherland, Ridgely, money directly from the people. If the Green, Vincent, McCormick, Skinner, government has the right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries or industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay exhorbitant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of attaining that end, and at least has the advantage of direct-

BUNKER HILL to think that taxation can be made a the sesion of congress just pa government, instead of being a burden then all the struggles for freedom which theory; and the American colonists, not submit to taxation without representation, indulged in a mistaken zeal for liberty. The patriotic resolve of our Great Britain had laid an import duty was wrong if the argument for protection is right, because, according to the argument, the British importers were really paying the tax over which the American colonists went to war. There cannot be found in the wide range of economic literature an authority, with the few and rare exceptions which only serve to emphasize the general concursence, who does not treat taxation, direct or indirect, as a burden; and when we remember that a protective tariff not only collects more for the government than is needed for its economical administration, but that it also enables favored classes to collect more than the government itself, the injustice becomes s clear and so enormous that it would be reflection upon the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it can escape their swift and decisive con-

THAT AWFUL SURPLUS. "President Jackson hardly over-stated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as the extravagance which is always resorted to in order to prevent its accumu lation. It cannot be forgotten that many of those who now advocate a high tar ff and defend the extravangance which k engenders did not hesitate to denounce the administration of President Bucha nan because, in its last year, the appropriations exceeded the sum of \$60,000 .-000. Our population at that time was nearly balf what it is today, and if the government were now properly and frugally administered our expenditures, in cluding liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war, ought not to and would

not exceed the sum of \$350,000,000, "The friends of the protective system know that to keep the taxes high they must find some way of spending the money which has been collected. It is, there fore, the inevitable consequence of collecting more that is proper that im proper ways should be devised for spending it. The extravagance which necessitutes the billion dollar appropriations which have become such a scandal upon congress had its origin in the unjust system of levying taxes for the purpose of enabling private interests to prey upon he public through favoritism of the

POSTERS TRUSTS.

law.

"The bill fosters trusts," is another nendline which is explained as follows "If the system of unnecessary taxaion is indefensible because of the extravagnce which it encourages, it is still t fasters and promotes. It is not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds un- withdraw the Turkish frooms.

protection is justified upon the avowed heory that competition should be re-

structed. True enough, it seems the paought not to be permitted against our nome industries; but they do not understand the selfishness of human na

ture and, especially, they little understand the selfishness of that human nature which relies upon the favoritism of the law to increase its fortune, who suppose that these men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of congress, will fall to se cure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations

WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1897.

among themselves. "It is an old adage, and it is as true as it is old, that 'competition is thel ifa of trade,' and whatever tends to restrict competition must tend to restrict trade. The majority of the committee seem to think it an easy matter for us to build a tariff wall about our borders and thus prevent the foreigners from trading with us, but they forget that the same wall which shuts the foreigner out shuts us eigner from trading with us must at the

the foreigner. "We believe in the principle of competition and we believe that the people of the United States can successfully compete against all foreign countries, and we denounce as a crime against the best interests of our country any law which leaves thee onsumers of this land subject combinations formed to destroy compe tition and control prices."

THINK THEY'RE SOME PUMPKINS Pops in Congress Want Separate Recognition by the Speaker.

Washington, March 22.-The Populist members of the house have held a caucus to discuss the policy of the party in this congress, and as a result have sent to Speaker Reed a letter requesting that through committee appointments as a distinct factor of the minority. There was much dissatisfaction among the Populists in the last congress because they were, as a party organization, ignored and they are planning to wage a campaign for position in congress. The letter to Mr. Reed states that the Popuenunciated principals, different in many essentials from any other political organization; that at the last election they cast about 2,000,000 votes, or more than oneseventh of that of the United States; that they elected governors in the state senators, namely: Allen, Stewart, Jones of Nevada, Butler, Harris of Kansas, Kyle, Heitfeld and Turner; have between twenty-one and twenty-seven members of the Fifty-fifth congress, namely: Howard, Barlow, Simpson, Castle, Bot-Martin, Stroud, Fowler, Kelly, Shuford, Knowles, Gunn and Bell.
They also claim Baker of Illinois:

Jones of Washington; Maxwell of Nebraska; Todd of Michigan and a member from Indiana.

"The failure of the speaker 'to recoguency, embracing one-seventh of the of the free silver cause. A ticket "The majority of the committee seem people of the United States; that during nominated, but free silver was nowhere blessing and that the support of the legislation was by unanimous consent, But Mr. Reeves, the praying saloon cratic sides. The Populist members were putting an independent ticket in when they determined that they would through with their consent without any blandly informed them that unless they that in consequence the Democratic and sented, they would not be allowed and no Populist member was recognized as follows: for any measure whatever; that under "Whereas, A call was made for the right, were awarded none in the divis- said purpose; and, ion of time by the speaker on any quesgress.

"Therefore," they conclude, "we res- and, pectfully request that this party be conoinage and weights and measures comother important committees as a dist of said convention; therefore be it tinct part of the minority and that they tinct party."

## SALISBURY WON'T KNOW IT By the Time the Senate Gets Through With the Treaty.

Washington, March 22.-The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced considerably towards final ratiagreed to amendments are:

1. To provide that all agreements for ratification of the senate.

2. Siriking out the provision constituting members of the United States supreme court permanent members of the proposed tribunal of arbitration, and

Eliminating the provision for an empire, and, therefore, striking out the ship for and sympathy with bimetallism, provision agreeing upon King Oscar of Sweden and Norway for this office. S BLOCKADE NOT MUCH GOOD

Vassas Holds the Fort in Crete and Is in

Good Shape. Constantirople, March 21.-The opinion revails here that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the foreign owers, which commenced yesterday, all he a useless proceeding, as Colonei Vasmes, commander of the Greek army occupation, is still suplied with presons. It is now thought that the best means to accomplish the withdrawal of

## LITTLE ONES SLAIN

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE THE VICTIMS OF A TORNADO.

Storm Rushes in From the Gulf and Spread Out Over the Appalachicola system Leaving Destruction in Its Wake - At Arlington, Ga., at 8 O'clock in the Morn ing, a behoel House Is Wrecked and a Score of Children, With Their Teacher Killed or Injured-Reports of Fatalitie From Other Points

Louisville, Ky., March 22.-A special to the Evening Post from Atlanta, Ga., says: News of an awful disaster reached here this afternoon from Arlington Calboun county, this state.

A terrific cyclone struck the village at an early hour this morning and the publie school building, a frame structure in, and that regulates to prevent the for- about 20 by 60 feet, was blown to atoms by the death-dealing cloud, which is resame time prevent us from trading with ported to have been but little larger than a bed bianket. In the building about thirty pupils and two teachers had assembled and eight of the children were instantly killed. Their bodies were fearfully mangled and part of the timbers were mixed up with that orn remains.

Ten children, some of them older than those killed, were badly injured and are dying.

Among the dead are: OLLIE PARRAMORE. CLAUDE ROBERTS ALICE PUTNAM. ALBERT BUTLER. WILLIE M'MURRAY. KENNETH BOYNTON MAUDE JOHNSON. MARY WELLONS. The wounded are: Ernest Wellons; leg broken. Dudley Killebrew; both legs proken. Professor W. A. Covington; internally injured: will die. Alton Carter; leg broken.

internally.

Esther Carter; internal injuries; will Ben McMurray; head crushed; will die Bettie Parramore; arm broken; hurt

Robert Childers; shoulder dislocated. Sunon Sanders; hurt internally; will George Riley; arm broken; hurt inter-

Clara Thighen; arms broken; hurt internaliy; will die. FRATERNAL STRIFE IN GUTHRIE

Some Take Their Free Silver Straight and

Guthrie, March 22.-War, bloody war, has been declared between Dick Reeves, the praying saloon man, and the godless Daily Leader. Reeves is at the head of a crowd which wants to make free silver the predominant idea even at church so-On the other hand, the Daily Leader seems to champion the cause of the silk stockings among the local Democrats. Hence these tears. Friday a convention was held here. It was called under the auspices of Dick Reeves, who wanted the free silved idea to prevail. nize this great party as the distinctive The Leader crewd, however, concluded party of the minority," they say, "has to part company with past associations, worked a great hardship on the members and, with the aid of a friendly chairof the house, and also upon their constit- man, completely ignored the champions

and, under the custom of the house, the man, was not yet defeated. He rallied upon taxpayers, can be made to enrich unanimous consent was divided equal- the bimetallic forces Friday night at the them. If this opinion is well founded, by between the Republicar, and Demo-court room for the ostensible purpose of have revolved around the question of therefore compelled to object to all the field. The other fellows were onto the taxation have proceeded upon a false legislation by unanimous consent to per- game and were represented in large num mit the two larger parties to get bills berg, so much so that President Reeves recognition whatever for themselves; subscribed to the resolutions just pre-Republican parties secured most of the vote. Exactly eight persons remained in forefathers not to use goods upon which bills that passed at the short session the court room, and of course the resowithout the objections of any Populist lutions carried unanimously. They are

the rules of the house permitting the election of delegates in each ward of the members of committees to have one city of Guthrie to represent such wards hour's time in debate, no Populist being in a citizens' free silver convention, to on any of the important committees, nominate a citizens' free silver ticket, they could not control time in their own and such delegates were so selected for

"Whereas, After said citizens' free siltion, and therefore were wholly deprived ver convention had essembled under said of an equal opportunity with other mem- call a majority of said delegates voted bers on the floor, and their great con- against retaining the words 'free silver' stituency was deprived of the right of in the designation of the ticket, and rerepresentation in the American con- fused to permit the use of the words 'free ellver' in the resolutions adopted;

"Whereas, Such action was a breach sidered a distinct integral part of the of good faith, a violation of an agreeminority and be awarded representation ment under which the call for said conon the ways and means committee, the vention was made, and uncalled for and judiciary committee, the appropriations unnecessary repudiation of the single ommittee, the banking committee, the principle which united those who partic.pated in the primaries, and a complete mitteee, the elections committeee, and departure from the announced purpose

"Resolved. That we disavow any symhave reasonable recognition as a dis- pathy with the action of said envention, selieving that it was unwise and cowardly to alandon the principle of bimetallie reform when writing a party platform, and that it was base and unmanly to voiate the express agreement as to what should be the character of said nekat.

"Resolved. That we cannot conscien fication by the senate today, and before thously support a ticket that represents the bing executive session clossed all no principle and is based on no other the amendments recommended by the foundation than a desire to combine for committee on foreign relations were spoil's sake. We believe it our duty as without division. These free silver voters to maintain an organization that will strengthen our cause arbitration entered into by the executive bimetallism so firmly that they cannot canch of this government with the Brit- be scattered by the combinations of men sh government shall be subject to the who sacrifice principle for expediency. We believe that the best way to advance the interests of himetallism in the city of Guthrie is to form a free silver party that will work independently for the welfare of the cause, and no longer affiliate with men what, wante professing friendforsake and betray it whenever opportunity be at so is offered at the polls.

Resolved. That we regret that it is on late to put a free silver ticket in the neld for the spring election because of in which to hold a properly called convention, but that we evidence our fidetwho hold the views herein expressed and ciaration of these principles.

"Rescived, That a committee of three the Greek troops from Crete world be to same; that such committee be empow- | mission.

# The Wichita Baily Engle. SHERMAN LAW IS LAW

Wichita, Tuesday, March 23, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Clearing; colder; north winds San-Rises, 5:58; sets, 6:16, Moon-Waning: rises, 12:10,

Pages.

1. Debate on the Tariff Bill Opens Minority Report of the Bourbons Children Killed by a Tornado !

Anti-Railroad Decision Rendered

2. Flood Dangers Not Yet Over Railroads Are Filling Leedy's Salls

Wheat Starts the Week Wobbly Share Market Hears Ill-Tidings

5. B. B. Berndon Not a Candidate

There Are Others Something About the Bawalian Island

6. W. C. T. C. Is After the Kinetos Ghastly Find From the St. Nazzire Cuba Will Now Be Heard From

ered to make a call for later meetings and to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of such meetings, and that said committee be requested to proceed as rapidly as possible in the organization of a free silver party in this city.

MORE ABOUT THE MINES Which Will Some Day Yield Richness in the Wichita Mountains.

Duncan, I. T., March 22.-There continues to be considerable excitement about the rich mineral deposits found in the Wichlta mountains thirty miles west of here in the Comanche and Kiowa res-

rvation. A mining company of the best citizens here has been organized and is of no small pretentions. They have expert metallurgists at work and have located several mines, both of silver and gold. They have located the mines according to the United States statutes but they eem debarred from any further entry and work by the fact that the treaty between the United States and these tribes the Comanche, Arapahoe and Klowa, for bid any settlement or occupation of their lands, either as farming or mining. They are now taking proper steps to have at least the best mineral portions of these mountains opened up to prospectors and

ocations of mines. One assay they had made by an expert at Phoenix, Ar.z., showed gold \$47 to the ton, while silver and other less precious metals are found in paying quantities. Another showed gold-bearing quartz running as high as \$91.50 per on. This mine was located on the south

side of Mount Sheridan. There are fine beds of asphalt formed into lakes and so soft that one can run a stick down two or three feet into it. There are several lakes of this deposit and it continually cozes out of the earth and has the appearance of thick tar. Around these asphalt lakes is a continual spring of salt water in the dryest of are of the opinion that these asphalt lakes or streams are from the coal regions of Kansas.

One thing very peculiar about asphalt beds, however, is that there are mussel shells to be found all through them. The fact that they are there is very apparent, but how they came there

is only a matter of conjecture. The strata in most of these Wichita mountains seem to run perpendicular. showing that in their formation some powerful volcanie action or agency was near by if not directly underneath them. All kinds of minerals can be found in quantities that would pay handsomely if properly worked. Silver in its various sulphate forms can be found, also fron, copper, slate, granite and various other quartz formations. Gold is found mostly in its dust formation, being deposited in little cells together with the iron and silver in and about the granuled quartz. Springs and streams sufficient to run mills and various mining machinery the

year round are to be found in the valleys between these mountains which show the richest mineral deposits. It seems the hand of nature intended the fitness of all things, more especially in this remarkable formation. There has been no particular trouble

between the government and the prosectors, as the various newspapers throughout the country would have readers believe. These reports are in a great measure false and designed for the errose of keeping down the excitement which would naturally arise from the discovery of gold in such paying quanti-

This mountainous region is only fit for the purpose for which nature allotted it, and will never benefit any man until t is put in the proper shape to be legally worked. A few of its valleys are good for farming and stock grazing, but bility to railroads, the court mays this area is small compared with the

### FREE HOMES ON PUBLIC LANDS Pettigrew Will Try to Secure Senate Action \*peedily.

Washington, March 22-The senate tothe president for information relative to carriers by rail." the death of Dr. Rulz in Cuba. Among and that will unite the true friends of the bills reported were the Lodge bill restricting immigration. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota reported the bill for free homes on public lands and gave notice of anendeavor to secure action at the earliest possible moment. Several other bills relating to Indian affairs and pubhe lands were reported and placed on the calendar. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Chandler for the exclusion of allen anarchists.

At 12:49 p. m., on motion of Mr. Frys (Rep., Me.) the senate went into execuwe session, and at I p. m. adjourned. Washington, March 22.-The senate in

executive session has confirmed Powell the expiration of time allowed by law Conyuon of Arkansas, to be minister to Mexico; W. M. Osborne of Massichusetts to be consul general at London; J. E. ity to our principles by organizing a free Gowdy of Indiana, to be consult general silver party to be composed of men alone at Paris; Joseph H. Brigham of Ghio, to play; it is shut out and the rate is pracwho hold the views herein expressed and be assistant secretary of agriculture; who will subscribe their names to a de- Sylvester Peterson of Ada. Minn., to be register of the land office at Crookston, Minn.; also H. Marindin, assistant in Concludin this branch, the epinion be appointed to prepare a deciaration of the United States coast survey, to be a sape; orinotoies and to secure signatures to the member of the Mississinoi River comprinciples and to secure signatures to the member of the Mississiani River com-

FOR BAILWAY CONSINATIONS AS WELL AS FOR TRUSTS.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS SUPREME COURT SAYS

IT DOES NOT CONFLICT; WITH THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

IMPORTANT DECISION RENDERED

IN THE TRANS-MISSOURI FREIGHT ASSOCIATION CASE.

Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect Upon Similar Cases - Railway and Court Nows - Business Notes.

Washington, March 22.-The supreme ourt has decided the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missourt

Freight association, against the railroads The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham and reverses the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation, and the traffic agreement of the pool to be illegal. Justice Peckham reviewed the history of the case and stated the conclusion of the court a very few words. He said that the bill had originally been filed with the government for the purpose of securing the setting aside of the agreement operating in the southwest which constituted the association. to fix rates of transportation to which the various roads constituting the pool should agree. The bill was filed under the law known as the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. The defendants had in their answer denied the government's charge in respect especially to the point of improper intent, and upon these showings the case proceeded to a hearing. The court below decided that the Sherman act did not apply to railroads and therefore refused to sustain the government. It was also held by the lower court that, even if the act did apply, the agreement was not one looking to "unreasonable restraint"

to trade. Continuing, Justice Feckham said that when the case was brought into the su-preme court the defendants had moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the freight association had been dissolved, leaving nothing before the court, and also the allegation that the amount -involved was not sufficient to justify the consideration of the case in the supreme court of the United States. These motions were both overruled by the court's

conclusions announced today.

Justice Peckbam said the dissolution of the company did not determine the question, as there was still relief to be had. Taking up the case on its merits he said the court had reached the conclusion that the Sherman act does cover weather. Expert geologists say that they the question of railroad transportation and that the agreement between the varlous roads is within the prohibition of

> Hence the decision of the lower court which was favorable to the contention of the railroad companies, was reversed and the case remanded.

Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented, Justice White delivering the

dissenting opinion. Replying to the objection that "there is no language in the anti-trust act which is sufficiently plain to indicate a purpose to repeal the provisions of the inter-state commerce act which permit the agreement," the opinion avers that the inter-state commerce act does not authorize an agreement of this na-

"There is, therefore, to repeal in the case," it says, "and both statutes may stand, as seither is inconsistent with the other.

The opinion takes up the assertion that the Sherman act was almed at only such combinations as the Standard Oil company, the Beef Trust and the Whisky Trustt, and says they weree not the only seesciations controlling great combinations of capital which had caused complaint at the time the law yas enacted. but that there were "many and loud complaints from msome portions of the country regarding the railroads and the prices they were charging for the service

they rendered." "Neither is the statute," the opinion continuer, "uncertain in its meaning, nor in its language vague as to whether it ough? to be beld applicable to railroads. It prohibits contracts, combinations, etc., in restraint of trade or commerce. Traceporting commodities is commerce, and if from one state to or through another, it is interstate commerce."

Summing up on the point of applica-

"While the statute prohibits all comlarger portion, which is composed of binations in the form of trusts or othermountains, threaded by narrow valleys. | wise, the limitation is not confined to that sione. All combinations which are in restraint of trade or commerce are prohibited, whether in the form of trusts or in any form whatever. We think, after a careful examination, that the act covday agreed to a resolution requesting era and was intended to cover, common

> The court next took up the question of the true construction, assuming that the law applies to railroads. On this point i says:

"The claim that one company has the right to charge reasonable rates and thatt, therefore, it has the right to go into a combination with competing roads o maintain such rates cannot be admitted. The conclusion does not follow from an admission of the premise. What one ompany may do in the way of chargng reasonable rates is radically different from entering into an agreement with other and competing roads to keep up the rates to that point. If there he any competition, the extent of the charge for the service will be seriously affected by the fact. Competition will itself bring charges down to what may be reasonable while in the case of an agreement to keep prices up, competition is allowed no deally fixed by the companies themselves by virtue of the agreement, so long as they abide by it.

applies to railroads and that it renders